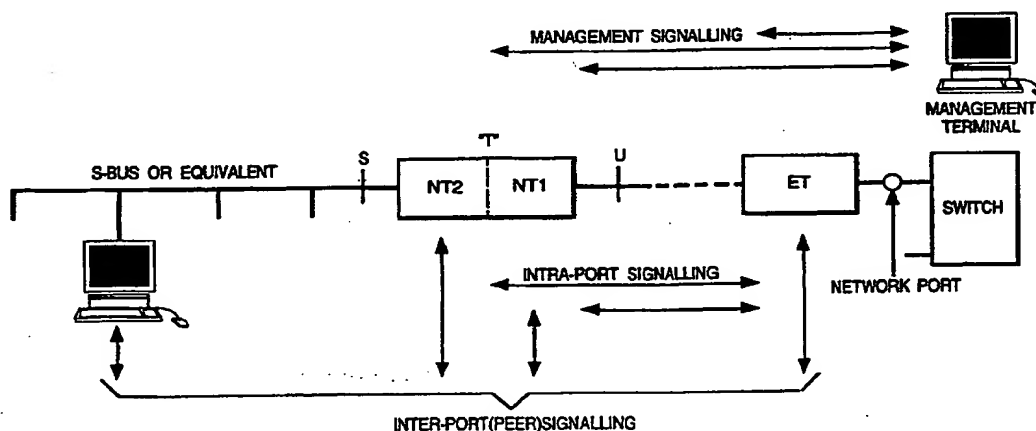


PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H04Q 11/04		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/27384
		(43) International Publication Date: 12 October 1995 (12.10.95)	
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB95/00696 (22) International Filing Date: 28 March 1995 (28.03.95) (30) Priority Data: 9406325.2 30 March 1994 (30.03.94) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GPT LIMITED [GB/GB]; New Century Park, P.O. Box 53, Coventry CV3 1HU (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): ARNOLD, John, Spencer [GB/GB]; 32 Manor Park, Nether Heyford, Northants NN7 3NN (GB). (74) Agent: BRANFIELD, Henry, Anthony; GEC Patent Department, Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 2QX (GB).		(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	

(54) Title: B-ISDN ACCESS



(57) Abstract

To increase the number of subscriber network ports which may be accessed on a Broadband Integrated Services Digital (B-ISDN) access network using Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology where a Concentration Function is provided by statistical multiplexers, a Grooming Function by ATM switches and own-access-network connections is provided by combining "upstream" ports into the core network(s) and the "downstream" ports to subscribers into a common address group and each subscriber port and each core network(s) access port is allocated a unique OSI Layer 2 address the access network destination address being carried in the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) field of each ATM cell formatted according to relevant CCITT recommendations for the User Network Interface (UNI) or the Network to Network Interface (NNI) and the Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) field of the CCITT recommendations is divided into two sub-fields which carry the OSI Layer 2 source address and a Terminal Equipment Identifier (TEI) field respectively, the TEI field being used to identify a virtual channel at the source and destination ends of a path.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

B-ISDN ACCESS

When the Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) standards were being formulated the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) field was intended to serve two purposes; to provide an independent non-interacting Transport Layer, and to enable an access sub-network which provides the equivalent functions to Concentrators and Grooming Switches in the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN).

Multiplexers in the PSTN provide a one-to-one bandwidth relationship between the subscriber line and an upstream multiplex; a multiplexer is a managed entity. Statistical Multiplexers, used in ATM and other packet-mode networks are also managed entities but they do provide statistical gain, that is the total upstream bandwidth occupied can be less than the sum of the peak bandwidth of the inputs; this is because the process of merging many sources onto one bearer results in a smoothing of the distribution and hence, the peaks are less significant. A statistical multiplexer therefore provides a similar function to a concentrator in the PSTN.

Switches which operate on the VPI field form a managed network and statistical multiplexing (concentration) and grooming are managed network functions, thus routing upstream on the VPI field in the access network is an obvious choice. The choice of VPI for routing downstream is less obvious but there are two reasons why this should be so; firstly, the same switches are likely to be used for handling routing upstream and downstream and to route on VPI upstream and VCI downstream would affect the complexity, and hence the cost, of the switches. Secondly the downstream path would, in many cases, make connection to the equivalent of an S-bus serving several terminals, requiring many virtual channels which can also be contained in one virtual path.

Another feature often specified for PSTN multiplexers and concentrators is own-unit switching capability, usually in order to provide a limited service if the upstream link(s) fail.

In the above scenario for Broadband-Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN) access, since there must be VPI addresses for all the ports in the downstream direction, and since

5 switches rather than simple statistical multiplexers are used in the access network in order to provide grooming, all that is necessary to provide an own-unit switching capability is to place the "upstream" (grooming) ports and the "downstream" (subscriber) ports in a common address group.

According to the present invention there is provided a Broadband-Integrated
10 Services Digital (B-ISDN) access network using Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology where a Concentration Function is provided by statistical multiplexers, a Grooming Function by ATM switches and own-access-network connections is provided by combining "upstream" ports into the core network(s) and the "downstream" ports to subscribers into a common address group and where each subscriber port and each core
15 network(s) access port is allocated a unique OSI Layer 2 address and where the access network destination address is carried in the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) field of each ATM cell formatted according to relevant CCITT recommendations for the User Network Interface (UNI) or the Network to Network Interface (NNI) and where the Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) field of said recommendations is divided into two sub-fields which carry
20 the OSI Layer 2 source address and a Terminal Equipment Identifier (TEI) field respectively, said TEI field being used to identify a virtual channel at the source and destination ends of a path.

There is further provided a B-ISDN network wherein the UNI format, characterised by an 8-bit VPI field and 4 bits reserved for an independent Generic Flow Control (GFC)

channel, is used throughout the access network and the maximum number of network port addresses available is 256, where a network port may be serving a subscriber or an access port to a core network, and where the application of a flow-control protocol is enabled over network port access links and inter-switch or statistical multiplexer links.

5 Also there is provided a B-ISDN network where the UNI format is used on network ports and the NNI format, characterised by a 12-bit VPI field, is used on inter-switch or statistical multiplexer links in the remainder of the access network and the maximum number of network port addresses available is 4,096 and where the application of a flow-control protocol is enabled over network port access links.

10 There is further provided a B-ISDN network comprising a plurality of sub-networks, each sub-network having a plurality of User Network Ports wherein the Destination and Source addresses in a cell-header carried by a cell switched by the network are each divided into a Port Address part and a Sub-network Address part and wherein the Source Sub-network part is implicit whilst the cell remains in the Source Sub-network and similarly the
15 Destination Sub-network part is implicit from when the cell arrives in the Destination Sub-network, wherein the Source and the Destination Sub-networks are linked via a cross-connect switching device wherein the address formats are changed.

The present invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

20 Figure 1 is a diagram showing a B-ISDN Line Reference Model; and

Figure 2 is a diagram illustration a form of self-regulating congestion avoidance.

Scenario 1 For this scenario the (UNI) format of the ATM cell header is used throughout the access network. The VPI field is 8-bits, providing 256 addresses some of which will be used for grooming ports and a few are

reserved for global and local network functions thus, such a network might serve up to about 200 subscriber network ports.

The 16-bit Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) field is divided into two 8-bit sub-fields. The Most Significant (MS) 8-bits carry the access network source address, equivalent to a Message Identifier (MID) field; the Least Significant (LS) 8-bits identify a virtual channel on the subscriber access. These two fields correspond approximately to the SAPI and TEI fields respectively in the Narrowband-Integrated Services Digital Network (N-ISDN) standard. Flow-control may be used on internal inter-switch links (back-pressure).

Scenario 2: The Network Node Interface (NNI) format is used in the access network and the UNI format on the link to the subscriber terminal; within the access network the 12-bit VPI field provides for up to 4,096 addresses.

The VPI field is divided into a 12-bit source address field and a 4-bit "TEI" field. A 4-bit TEI field may be considered inadequate, at least for access to the public network; thus the grooming ports would be allocated (say) 16 addresses each, expanding the "TEI" field for access to/from the rest of the public network to an effective 8-bits (the N-ISDN TEI field is 7-bits). For intra-access network connections there would still only be 4-bits but, if taken with the source address field (ie the complete 16-bit VCI field), up to 16 virtual channels between each pair of subscriber network ports are available.

The source network port address need not be carried on the subscriber (or grooming port) access link in the upstream direction but is added at the

Exchange Termination (ET on the access switch port); similarly, the destination network port address is redundant in the downstream direction. By this means the NNI format is transformed to the UNI format on the access link.

- 5 Scenario 3 For this scenario the principles described in Patent Application No. GB 2274227 imported herein by reference would be used, providing for an access network with up to 32,678 addresses.

10 The access network is hierarchically structured, composed of up to 128 sub-networks each serving up to 256 network ports. The sub-networks are interconnected by cross-connect switches with special features.

 This embodiment offers the potential for further expansion of access networks in the future should it be needed.

 The access networks of the embodiments described may be distributed over several sites, linked by Virtual Paths provided by the standard ATM Transport Layer infrastructure (ETSI draft TCR-TR 014 of 16/6/93). The infrastructure must provide routing on the 12-bit VPI field of the NNI format and carry the VCI field transparently. Provision for setting the "congested" state into the Payload Type field of cells where the switch queue size suggests the approach of congestion, is desirable.

20 ATM, in its early days, is likely to be used principally by business customers to form private networks. The access network structures described, with the "own-unit" switching capability used to carry all internal traffic, is close to the ideal private network architecture; obviously, therefore, provision for Virtual Private Networks by a public operator using this architecture in the access network presents no new problems. This service will be particularly advantageous, to the customer, for multi-site networks and hence the ability to

distribute the "access" network (see above) will be of prime importance.

Signalling access to all active equipment nodes is, of course, essential to manage the network. Major items of equipment, such as switches, may be allocated reserved addresses but individual signalling access must also be provided to the nodes on a B-ISDN subscriber

- 5 line which include the Exchange Terminator (ET), the Network Terminator 1 (NT1) and the Network Terminator 2 (NT2) shown in Figure 1.

The NT1 may be considered as the ATM sub-layer of an adaption unit; for access to packet-mode networks the NT2 would provide the SAR and Convergence sub-layers of an AAL5 adaption unit. For the S-bus (or equivalent) the NT2 would provide VCI

10 handling, contention resolution and flow-control.

Three kinds of signalling are shown in this figure; intra-port is used to communicate signalling messages up/down the customer access connection, management signalling is used by the manager (which has access via any convenient port in the access network) to maintain parameters and tables, inter-port is used to provide user-to-user signalling for a

15 variety of purposes including congestion control.

Each type of access node is allocated a reserved address value; four values are needed in the case above if the terminal is included. The reserved type-code is carried in the source address field (MS x bits of VCI field of signalling cells) and the real source address is displaced to the payload, which also carries the signalling message. The

20 destination address is unaffected and is used to route to the destination network port in the normal way.

Each access node is required to examine the source address field of passing cells for the presence of its type code; if recognised the cell is trapped. Cells are examined in both directions to provide a comprehensive up/down intra-port signalling capability. Messages

originated by a node carrying its own type-code will, of course, not be recognised on the source network port but will instead be transported across the network to its peer node on the destination network port.

The access network is a managed network with routing on the VPI field and no
5 direct knowledge of calls which are associated with the VCI field. Traffic control is therefore not possible, but traffic management is an essential requirement.

Each individual switch in a network will interpret the Destination Address to a switch output port, thus successive cells between the same source and destination will follow the same path; this ensures that sequence integrity is retained. The Interpreter table
10 at each switch input port is set up and maintained by a Resource Manager, which is a set of management tools run as an application on a PC on any network port. In order to determine optimum routings, the Resource Manager must have access to information on the traffic carried by each core network bearer. The queue size indication used to set the "congestion" indication into the cell Payload Type field is not a good indicator for this purpose since the
15 relationship between traffic and queue size is exponential and provides little useful guidance under normal operating conditions when bearer loading should be relatively light. Instead, the running average occupancy of each switch output bearer is monitored and held in the switch control memory where it is available for polling by the Resource Manager; for this purpose a signalling address is allocated to each switch.

20 A conventional wisdom in traditional telecommunications systems is that bandwidth is an expensive commodity which must be conserved; a broadband system will, however, use optical fibre interconnection at least in the core network and, for fibre technology, bandwidth is a relatively cheap commodity (and reducing as the technology matures). Thus in order to provide the network with resilience to short-term traffic peaks, the target load

under normal operating conditions should be in the region of 40-60%. An average load of 40-60% will correspond to a per-channel summated peak load in the region of 70-100% for typical mixes of services carried; statistical smoothing will ensure a low cell-loss rate despite this high loading if the peak rates of individual channel rates are restricted to about

5 1/8 of bearer rate. The Resource Manager software suite includes tools which will enable high occupancy bearers to be easily identified and paths to be re-routed and will also provide storage for approved changes which will be implemented during low traffic periods, say at night, thus minimising the effect from the temporary loss of cells and/or loss of sequence integrity which may occur when a path is re-routed.

10 An ATM network which is reliant on traffic management to provide reliable service will also need congestion/flow control to ensure that short-term conditions do not damage the quality-of-service and this would be provided by two mechanisms, one using the "congested" indication in the cell Payload Type field, the other using the Generic Flow Control (GFC) "channel" on the access line to control data flow in the user equipment.

15 Use of the "congested" indication is illustrated in Figure 2.

The values of the parameters used in the switches and persistence check are set so that the possibility of congestion can be predicted so that action may be taken before congestion actually occurs.

The "throttle" shown on the left of the figure is actually provided by the flow-control
20 mechanism provided over the GFC channel. The GFC protocol has not yet been standardised; ideally this protocol should be linked to the contention resolution mechanism of the S-bus. An objective should be that the peak channel rate (controlled range of say, 1/64 to 1/8 of bearer rate with a default value of 1/16) should be mandatory, the user being supplied with adequate and timely information to achieve the target with minimum service

disruption.

For intra-access network connections, routed on the destination address carried in the VPI field as a virtual-path, there are no "calls" in the accepted sense thus, for such connections, a flat-rate service charge would be appropriate.

5 Connections routed to ports into the core of the public ATM switching network, and noting that all cells in the access network carry the Layer 2 source address in the upper part of the VCI field, would be defined as "calls" delineated by signalling messages and subject to the accepted B-ISDN "service profile" bandwidth and service description and related call charges.

10 Calls would be established using the access network peer-to-peer signalling feature described earlier between user and a Connection-Mode Server at the interface between the access network and the core network, providing the equivalent to D-channel signalling in an N-ISDN network.

CLAIMS

1. A Broadband Integrated Services Digital (B-ISDN) access network using Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology where a Concentration Function is provided by statistical multiplexers, a Grooming Function by ATM switches and own-
5 access-network connections is provided by combining "upstream" ports into the core network(s) and the "downstream" ports to subscribers into a common address group and where each subscriber port and each core network(s) access port is allocated a unique OSI Layer 2 address and where the access network destination address is carried in the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) field of each ATM cell formatted according to relevant CCITT
10 recommendations for the User Network Interface (UNI) or the Network to Network Interface (NNI) and where the Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) field of said recommendations is divided into two sub-fields which carry the OSI Layer 2 source address and a Terminal Equipment Identifier (TEI) field respectively, said TEI field being used to identify a virtual channel at the source and destination ends of a path.
- 15 2. A B-ISDN access network as claimed in Claim 1 where the UNI format, characterised by an 8-bit VPI field and 4-bits reserved for an independant Generic Flow Control (GFC) channel, is used throughout the access network and the maximum number of network port addresses available is 256, where a network port may be serving a subscriber or an access port to a core network, and where the application of a flow-control
20 protocol is enabled over network port access links and inter-switch or statistical multiplexer links.
3. A B-ISDN access network as claimed in Claim 1 where the UNI format is used on network ports and the NNI format, characterised by a 12-bit VPI field, is used on inter-

switch or statistical multiplexer links in the remainder of the access network and the maximum number of network port addresses available is 4,096 and where the application of a flow-control protocol is enabled over network port access links.

4. A B-ISDN access network as claimed in Claim 1, the network comprising a plurality
5 of sub-networks, each sub-network having a plurality of User Network Ports wherein the Destination and Source addresses in a cell-header carried by a cell switched by the network are each divided into a Port Address part and a Sub-network Address part and wherein the Source Sub-network part is implicit whilst the cell remains in the Source Sub-network and similarly the Destination Sub-network part is implicit from when the cell arrives in the
10 Destination Sub-network, wherein the Source and the Destination Sub-networks are linked via a cross-connect switching device wherein the address formats are changed.
5. A switching network as claimed in Claim 4, wherein the cell-header includes a format indicator to indicate the use of a Source or Destination format.
6. A switching network as claimed in Claim 4 or 5, wherein the cell-header includes
15 an alternative route bit to provide alternative paths for a cell to a group of User Network Ports (UNPs).
7. A switching network as claimed in Claim 4 or 6, wherein the network includes a public network, the User Network Interface format including the space occupied by the Generic Flow Control Field.

1 / 2

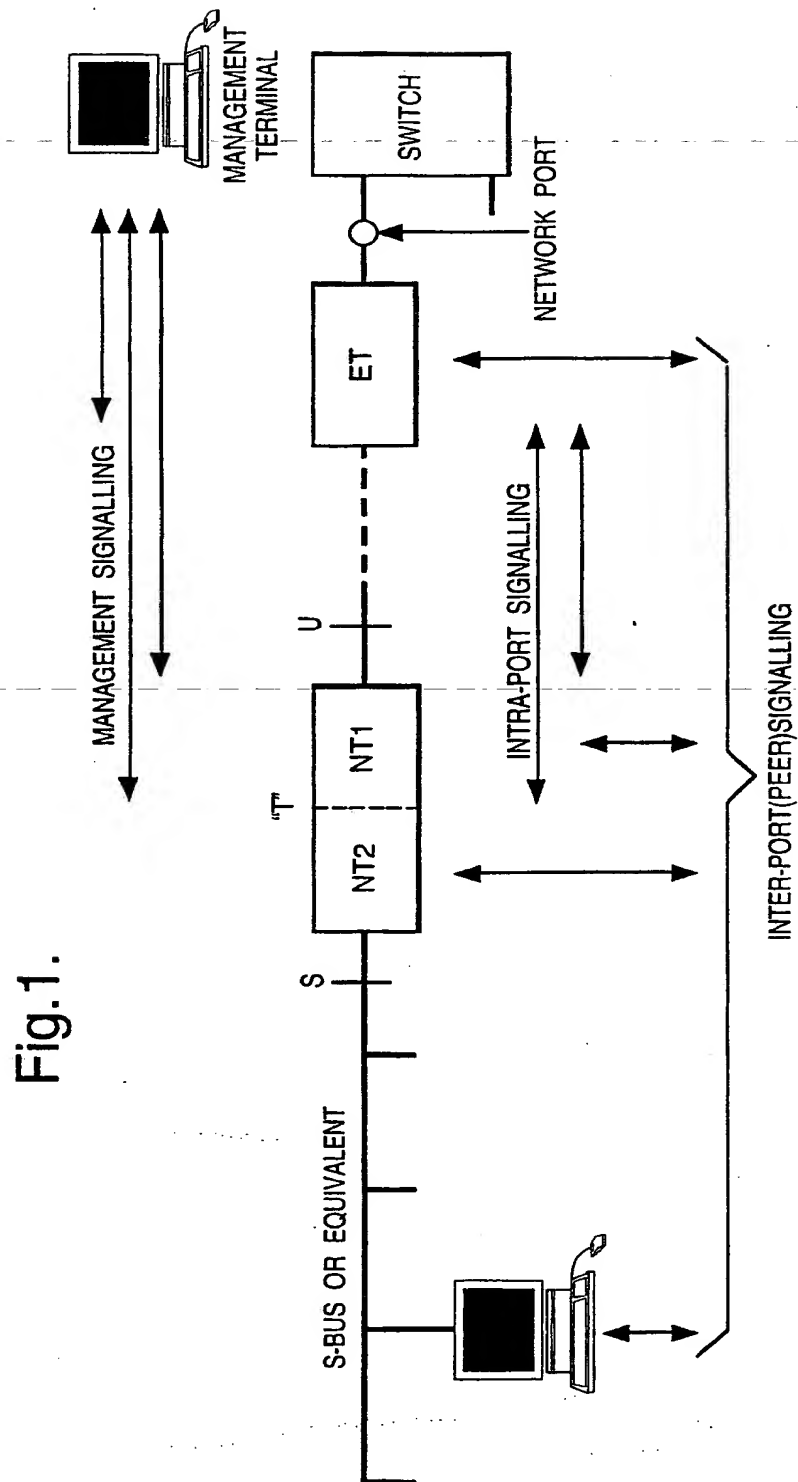
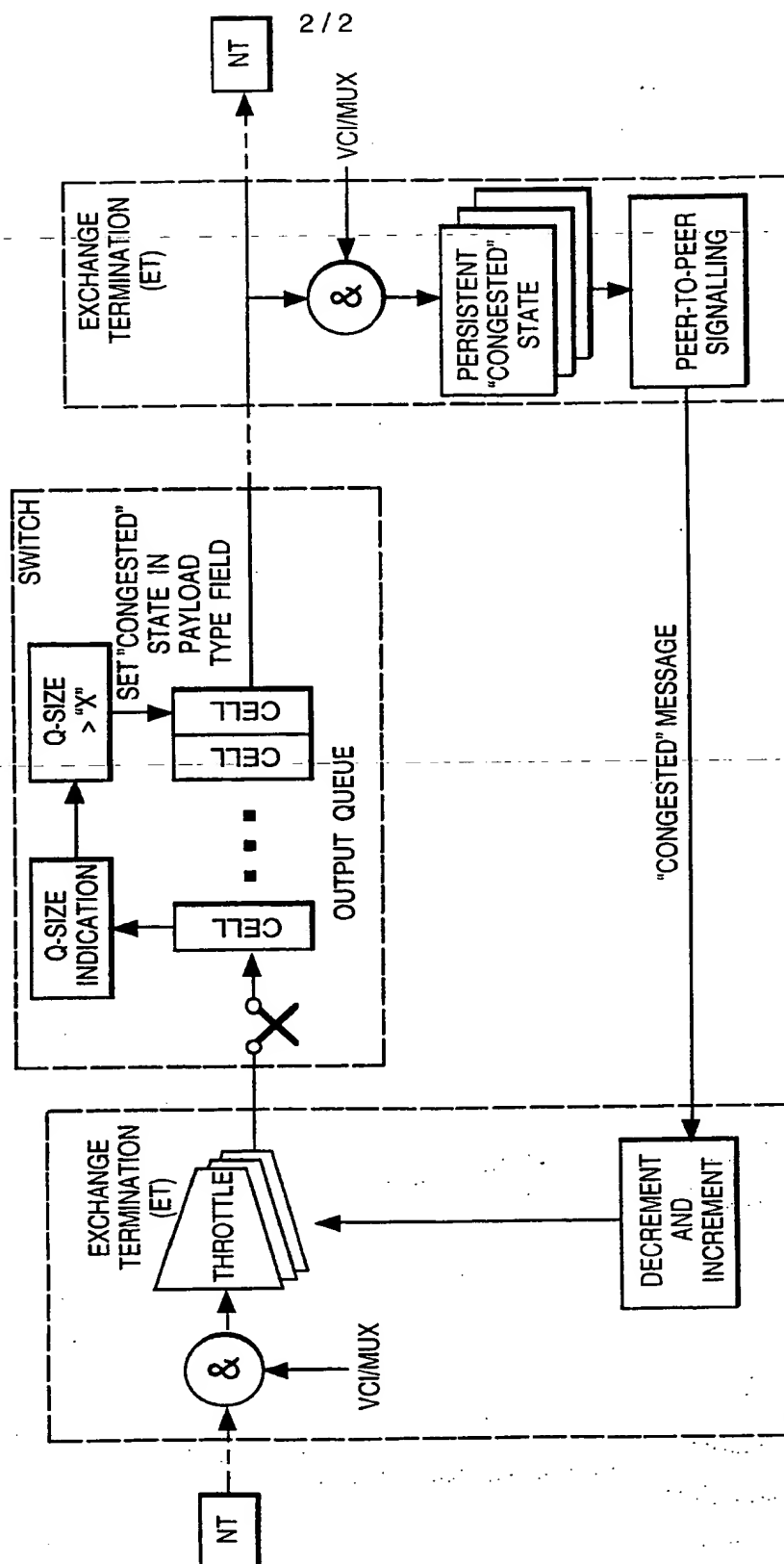


Fig.2.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 95/00696

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H04Q11/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PHILIPS TELECOMMUNICATION REVIEW, vol.52, no.1, March 1994, HILVERSUM NL pages 46 - 51, XP435516 J. CALLEMYN ET AL. 'The ATM Node 10000: an ATM multiservice switch node family' see page 47, right column, line 1 - line 23 see paragraph 2.2	1-7
A	IEEE GLOBECOM' 93, 29 November 1993, HOUSTON, US pages 1449 - 1453, XP436057 I. TOKIZAWA ET AL. 'ATM Transport system architecture and Field trial' see paragraph 4.1; table 1 --- -/--	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 August 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

11.08.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Staessen, B

International Application No
PCT/GB 95/00696

PCT/GB 95/00696

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, vol.12, no.4, January 1994, LONDON GB pages 302 - 311, XP425535 K. WILLIAMS ET AL. 'isdn access signaling' see page 303, left column, line 16 - page 304, left column, line 28</p>	1